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ARBITRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HAITI.[1]

Signed at Washington, January 7, 1909; Ratified by the President, March 1, 1909; Proclaimed, November 16, 1909.

The Government of the United States of America, signatory of the two conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague, respectively, on July 29, 1899, and October 18, 1907, and the Government of the Republic of Haiti, adherent to the said convention of July 29, 1899, and signatory of the said convention of October 18, 1907;

Taking into consideration that by Article XIX of the convention of July 29, 1899, and by Article XL of the convention of October 18, 1907, the High Contracting Parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment;

Have authorized the Undersigned to conclude the following Convention:

ARTICE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall, if not submitted to some other arbitral jurisdiction, be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of July 29, 1899, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and maintained by The Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907; provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ARTICLE II.

In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement, defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that on the part of the United States such special agreements will be made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of Haiti shall be subject to the procedure required by the Constitution and laws thereof.

[1] U. S. Treaty Series, No. 535.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention is concluded for a period of five years and shall remain in force thereafter until one year's notice of termination shall be given by either party.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of Haiti in accordance with the Constitution and laws thereof. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications.

Done in duplicate in the English and French languages at Washington, this 7th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

ELIHU ROOT [SEAL]
J. N. LÉGER [SEAL]

PROTOCOL BETWEEN URUGUAY AND ARGENTINE DEALING WITH THE QUESTION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE RIVER PLATE.

Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary duly authorized by the Government of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and Dr. Roque Saénz Peña, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina on special mission, duly authorized by his government, after a friendly exchange of views and without prejudice to ulterior connections between the two nations, being met to-day in the salon of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declare:

1. The sentiment and aspirations of both peoples are reciprocal in the desire to cultivate and maintain the ancient relations of friendship, fortified by the common origin of the two nations.

2. With the object of giving greater efficacy to the declaration which precedes, and eliminating any resentment which might have remained as a result of past differences, the signatories agree that these differences, not having been capable of causing or inferring offence, are to be considered as incapable of duration and in no respect as diminishing the spirit of harmony which animates the two countries or the considerations which mutually unite them.

3. The navigation and use of the waters of the River Plate will continue without alteration as up to the present, and whatever difference